

WOULD CREATE, PARDON BOARD

Six Delegates of the
Two Old Pre-State
Units to Meet.

RUSSELL IS LEADER

Idea Will Be to Work for
an Amendment to
Constitution.

Special to The World.
OKLAHOMA CITY, Dec. 28.—Three residents of old Oklahoma and three residents of old Indian Territory, together with one member of the Farmers' Union and one member of the Grange, are scheduled to meet at the Hotel Skirvin to-morrow to draft an amendment to the state constitution which is intended to create a pardon and parole board. The petitions for its creation are to be circulated among the members of the legislature.

Campbell Russell, state corporation commissioner, who has through his application The Cat, criticized Governor Robertson for the execution of the pardon and parole prisoners. He is the leader in the movement to create a pardon and parole board and take this duty from the governor's shoulders.

Early in the fall Commissioner Russell addressed a letter to the governor stating that he intended to inaugurate a record based upon the allegation that the execution had abrogated the pardoning and parole power. Later, in a meeting at Tulsa, Russell announced the proposed initiative petitions to create the pardon and parole board.

Governor Robertson personally has apparently paid little attention to Commissioner Russell's criticism. However, Judge O. H. Searey, pardon and parole officer, accepted Russell's statements as personal criticism of his department and several joint meetings were held, or rather joint meetings at which Russell presented his criticisms and Searey replied to them.

Governor Robertson, when he announced that there would be no Christmas pardons and paroles as usually the custom in most states, explained that the pardon and parole department is constantly investigating applications for remittance of sentences and that the action is taken only in merit and after the investigation is completed that the granting of pardons and paroles is always based upon the merit of the representations of the applicant and that he did not believe there was any justification in granting such relief purely because of holiday sentiment.

When Commissioner Russell gave the announcement Saturday of today's meeting to draft the proposed amendment he stated that the suspension of business in the executive department and no expression from the governor nor Judge Searey was procured.

DISPUTE REPORT ON WALLACE CASE

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.

of his rifle, and that Wallace then threw his horse over on top of the soldiers nearly upsetting the machine gun.

They also claim Wallace hit the soldier with an axe handle he was carrying, and furthermore make the statement that Wallace was intoxicated. These statements are not substantiated by facts. Apart from the circumstances that we have never known Wallace to be intoxicated.

Boys—We pay cash for clean cotton rags. Call Osage 6000 or bring them to Tulsa Daily World.—Adv.

STATE BRIEFS

INDUSTRY COURT IS RECOMMENDED

Regional Boards Would
Inquire Into all
Disputes.

WAGNER, Dec. 28.—An oil painting of the baronial castle of her grandfather, Baron Boecking of Dusseldorf, Germany, has been received by Mrs. L. L. Mosher. The painting was prepared for shipment when the war started so it laid in the passageway for over five years.

cated during the 10 months he was employed by us and that it is in any case very unlikely a man would be under the influence of liquor when going to his work at 8 o'clock in the morning. We know positively that Wallace was absolutely sober as several of our men were talking to him a few minutes before he was killed.

"As regards Wallace having assaulted the officer with an axe handle, the lack of foundation for this statement is evident. The fact that the axe handle with which he was carrying down to the tank was found strapped to the saddle when the horse Wallace had been riding was brought back to the corral. Furthermore it is extremely unlikely to say the least, that a man armed with only a stick should attack four soldiers with rifles and a machine gun. Another circumstance which proves the soldier who killed Wallace did not do so in self-defense is that the nature of the accident according to medical experts shows beyond any possibility of doubt that Wallace was shot from behind."

SEARCHING FOR
THIRD ROBBER

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.

robers of the Japanese Trading Company, Inc., had captured \$1,000 in bonds on his person and that the other was being sought in Kansas City after he had been known to have come north. The robbery occurred not long after Cox had been sentenced to the penitentiary on another charge of robbery. He received a pardon in July and it is not known how much of his sentence he had served.

White stating that at this time it was believed more essential to devise machinery for averting conflicts than to undertake a discussion of the causes of unrest, the conference indicated clearly the general principles upon which it has been agreed upon.

"Our modern industrial organization," the tentative report said, "if it is not to become a failure, must yield to the individual a larger satisfaction with life. . . . Not only must the theory that labor is a commodity be abandoned, but the concept of leadership must be substituted for that of mastership."

Human fellowship in industry must either be an empty phrase or a living fact.

"Holding this growth of better relationships between employers and employees, the practical approach to the problem is to devise a method of preventing outstanding conflicts by providing machinery for the adjustment of differences. To be successful such tribunals must be so organized as to operate promptly as well as impartially."

The plain fact is that the public has long been uneasy about the power of great employers. It is becoming uneasy about the power of great labor organizations. The community must be assured against domination by either.

"The plan which follows does not propose to do away with the ultimate right to strike, to discharge, or to maintain the closed shop."

The national industrial tribunal, suggested by the conference, would consist of nine members appointed by the president, three each representing the employers, employees and the public. The tribunal would, in general, be a board of appeal, whose decisions must be unanimous, but provision was made for public majority and minority reports in cases where no agreement was possible.

Industries regions, probably 12 in number conforming to the federal

reserve system, would be outlined and a regional chairman appointed for each by the president. Vice chairmen would be named by the tribunal if the work in any region required it.

When a dispute arose in any region, the chairman would request each side to submit it to a regional board of adjustment, consisting of the chairman, one representative to be chosen by each side, and two unchallenged members of each panel. A majority of the members of both sides to any dispute would constitute an agreement to continue the status that existed when the trouble arose. Decisions of such regional boards have to be unanimous. The question would be referred to unanimous vote to an umpire, whose decision would be final, or to the national tribunal.

The plan as outlined now contemplates the creation of a national industrial tribunal and regional boards of inquiry and adjustment, which would move to the settlement of disputes before there was any stoppage of production. Decisions would have the full force and effect of a trade agreement between the parties to the dispute.

Remarkable is the very existence of the national industrial tribunal, which would be a board of adjustment by appointment of the remaining members. Otherwise, the board of inquiry would investigate the dispute and make public findings for the benefit of the public.

Political Pot is Boiling.

SHAWNEE, Dec. 28.—The political pot is beginning to boil in Oklahoma, and the principal reason is the recent award of the second republican nomination, the first of the kind in the state. And with them the two republican aspirants for national committeeman are fighting in dead earnest. McGraw's men are on the field in good form but the supporters of Jake Hamm are here in goodly numbers and state that their fighter is now in his favor. The present gatherings will be held January 2, the county conventions January 8, and the district conventions here January 14.

When the conference reconvenes January 12, public hearings will be held to determine what action to take regarding the final recommendations in the light of such criticism of the tentative report as may be received.

While stating that at this time it was believed more essential to devise machinery for averting conflicts than to undertake a discussion of the causes of unrest, the conference indicated clearly the general principles upon which it has been agreed upon.

"Our modern industrial organization," the tentative report said, "if it is not to become a failure, must yield to the individual a larger satisfaction with life. . . . Not only must the theory that labor is a commodity be abandoned, but the concept of leadership must be substituted for that of mastership."

Human fellowship in industry must either be an empty phrase or a living fact.

"Holding this growth of better relationships between employers and employees, the practical approach to the problem is to devise a method of preventing outstanding conflicts by providing machinery for the adjustment of differences. To be successful such tribunals must be so organized as to operate promptly as well as impartially."

The plain fact is that the public has long been uneasy about the power of great employers. It is becoming uneasy about the power of great labor organizations. The community must be assured against domination by either.

"The plan which follows does not propose to do away with the ultimate right to strike, to discharge, or to maintain the closed shop."

The national industrial tribunal, suggested by the conference, would consist of nine members appointed by the president, three each representing the employers, employees and the public. The tribunal would, in general, be a board of appeal, whose decisions must be unanimous, but provision was made for public majority and minority reports in cases where no agreement was possible.

Industries regions, probably 12 in number conforming to the federal

FINE GRADES TO KEEP WOOL HIGH

People Could Reduce
Cost of Clothes
if They Would.

Young People Took Charge at First
Christian Last Night.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The insistence of the public on cloth made from fine wool is a large factor in the present high prices of clothing, according to W. C. M. Wood, president of the American Wool Growers Association. Mr. Wood, who recently organized that some of the merchants in Lawrence were demanding excessive prices for necessities and were in the habit of raising prices with every increase in wages in the company's mills in that city, gave out a prepared statement tonight in response to a request for his views on the high cost of clothing.

"If your people would consent to submit to adjustment would result in the constitution of a regional board of inquiry, consisting of the chairman, one representative of each side, and the representatives of either side that agreed to adjustment. If the other side consented to adjustment before the injury was completed, the board of inquiry would become a board of adjustment by appointment of the remaining members. Otherwise, the board of inquiry would investigate the dispute and make public findings for the benefit of the public.

His statement in part follows:

"It is generally thought the cost of cloth is the controlling factor in the cost of clothing, but the fact is that the cloth cost less than half of a completed suit, and other factors contribute to the price of clothing quite as much as the cost of the cloth.

"In the last five years the price of cloth in the ordinary suit of clothes has advanced a little less than the cost of labor and other materials that go into the making of the suit. The following figures show this, which I have from a manufacturer and merchant of clothing of the highest prominence in Boston.

"The cost in 1913 of the cloth for a suit of clothes of a particular

grade in #13.67. The corresponding cost in 1914 was \$14.58, showing an increase in the cost of cloth of 19.0%.

"The 1919 cost of making this suit is \$14.47. The corresponding cost in 1914 was \$14.98, showing an increase in the cost of making of 19.4%."

C. E. CONDUCTS SERVICES

Young People Took Charge at First
Christian Last Night.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Members of 12 western caravans of the First Christian church were in charge of the young people of the membership, who have the largest and one of the most enthusiastic young people's societies in Tulsa. The program included a solo by Mr. Tinch, Mr. McCarrill, Mr. Hale, and Mr. Cunningham. A summary of what the Christian Endeavor society had accomplished in 1919 was made by Mr. Miller and submited to the president through Mr. Miller.

After a series of charges to the effect that the compromise does not give them any redress for their chief grievances, which they claim is the control of stock yards markets by the packers to the disadvantage of the producers. Then came the statement that the powers be taken out of the hands of the attorney general and given to the chief of police, and then with Frank Meade, attorney for the railroad trade commission, as a special prosecutor.

According to Miller, the matter was laid before the president last week.

Mason to Meet Marlow.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28.—Franklin Mason of Fort Wayne, Indiana, champion of the American Flyweight championship, will meet Sammy Marlow of New York, in a 10 round contest here New Year's afternoon.

The weight agreed upon is 114 pounds at 9 a. m. Mason is singing

for a match with Jimmy Wilde, the British flyweight.

Boys—We pay cash for clean cotton rags. Call Osage 6000 or bring them to Tulsa Daily World.—Adv.

CATTLEMEN WANT POLICE-CHIEF AUTON FIGHT TO GO ON WAS HOODWINDED

Stockmen Ask Wilson
to Veto End of
Packer Suit.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Members of 12 western caravans of the First Christian church were in charge of the young people of the membership, who have the largest and one of the most enthusiastic young people's societies in Tulsa. The program included a solo by Mr. Tinch, Mr. McCarrill, Mr. Hale, and Mr. Cunningham. A summary of what the Christian Endeavor society had accomplished in 1919 was made by Mr. Miller and submited to the president through Mr. Miller.

After a series of charges to the effect that the compromise does not give them any redress for their chief grievances, which they claim is the control of stock yards markets by the packers to the disadvantage of the producers. Then came the statement that the powers be taken out of the hands of the attorney general and given to the chief of police, and then with Frank Meade, attorney for the railroad trade commission, as a special prosecutor.

According to Miller, the matter was laid before the president last week.

We adopted the unusual course of getting the matter before President Wilson. Mr. Miller and I went to him through my lawyer and put our case in. The attorney general in view of his attitude as demonstrated by the settlement with the packers."

Mr. Miller said that in addition to several Texas cattle associations, similar organizations in Colorado, Oklahoma and adjoining states had joined with McAdoo upon the subject with McAdoo doing the subject represented in New York last week and then the matter was brought to the Washington.

"Today we decided to see the chief of police here. He took a picture of the boy and is sending it back to him. We didn't know whether he could see us and the boy. We told him that he could. They had taken the boy out in the afternoon and he had caught a cold, but as he was coughing they did not go into the room. They stayed for three-quarters of an hour, talked about the case and when he left we offered to co-operate with him."

"Today we decided to see the chief of police here. He took a picture of the boy and is sending it back to him. We didn't know whether he could see us and the boy. We told him that he could. They had taken the boy out in the afternoon and he had caught a cold, but as he was coughing they did not go into the room. They stayed for three-quarters of an hour, talked about the case and when he left we offered to co-operate with him."

"Today we decided to see the chief of police here. He took a picture of the boy and is sending it back to him. We didn't know whether he could see us and the boy. We told him that he could. They had taken the boy out in the afternoon and he had caught a cold, but as he was coughing they did not go into the room. They stayed for three-quarters of an hour, talked about the case and when he left we offered to co-operate with him."

"Today we decided to see the chief of police here. He took a picture of the boy and is sending it back to him. We didn't know whether he could see us and the boy. We told him that he could. They had taken the boy out in the afternoon and he had caught a cold, but as he was coughing they did not go into the room. They stayed for three-quarters of an hour, talked about the case and when he left we offered to co-operate with him."

"Today we decided to see the chief of police here. He took a picture of the boy and is sending it back to him. We didn't know whether he could see us and the boy. We told him that he could. They had taken the boy out in the afternoon and he had caught a cold, but as he was coughing they did not go into the room. They stayed for three-quarters of an hour, talked about the case and when he left we offered to co-operate with him."

"Today we decided to see the chief of police here. He took a picture of the boy and is sending it back to him. We didn't know whether he could see us and the boy. We told him that he could. They had taken the boy out in the afternoon and he had caught a cold, but as he was coughing they did not go into the room. They stayed for three-quarters of an hour, talked about the case and when he left we offered to co-operate with him."

"Today we decided to see the chief of police here. He took a picture of the boy and is sending it back to him. We didn't know whether he could see us and the boy. We told him that he could. They had taken the boy out in the afternoon and he had caught a cold, but as he was coughing they did not go into the room. They stayed for three-quarters of an hour, talked about the case and when he left we offered to co-operate with him."

"Today we decided to see the chief of police here. He took a picture of the boy and is sending it back to him. We didn't know whether he could see us and the boy. We told him that he could. They had taken the boy out in the afternoon and he had caught a cold, but as he was coughing they did not go into the room. They stayed for three-quarters of an hour, talked about the case and when he left we offered to co-operate with him."

"Today we decided to see the chief of police here. He took a picture of the boy and is sending it back to him. We didn't know whether he could see us and the boy. We told him that he could. They had taken the boy out in the afternoon and he had caught a cold, but as he was coughing they did not go into the room. They stayed for three-quarters of an hour, talked about the case and when he left we offered to co-operate with him."

"Today we decided to see the chief of police here. He took a picture of the boy and is sending it back to him. We didn't know whether he could see us and the boy. We told him that he could. They had taken the boy out in the afternoon and he had caught a cold, but as he was coughing they did not go into the room. They stayed for three-quarters of an hour, talked about the case and when he left we offered to co-operate with him."

"Today we decided to see the chief of police here. He took a picture of the boy and is sending it back to him. We didn't know whether he could see us and the boy. We told him that he could. They had taken the boy out in the afternoon and he had caught a cold, but as he was coughing they did not go into the room. They stayed for three-quarters of an hour, talked about the case and when he left we offered to co-operate with him."

"Today we decided to see the chief of police here. He took a picture of the boy and is sending it back to him. We didn't know whether he could see us and the boy. We told him that he could. They had taken the boy out in the afternoon and he had caught a cold, but as he was coughing they did not go into the room. They stayed for three-quarters of an hour, talked about the case and when he left we offered to co-operate with him."

"Today we decided to see the chief of police here. He took a picture of the boy and is sending it back to him. We didn't know whether he could see us and the boy. We told him that he could. They had taken the boy out in the afternoon and he had caught a cold, but as he was coughing they did not go into the room. They stayed for three-quarters of an hour, talked about the case and when he left we offered to co-operate with him."

"Today we decided to see the chief of police here. He took a picture of the boy and is sending it back to him. We didn't know whether he could see us and the boy. We told him that he could. They had taken the boy out in the afternoon and he had caught a cold, but as he was coughing they did not go into the room. They stayed for three-quarters of an hour, talked about the case and when he left we offered to co-operate with him."

"Today we decided to see the chief of police